## POETRY.

For the Free Pres LINES

ADDRESSED TO A MOTHER ON THE DEATH OF HER

- DAUGHTER. Another voice was heard above,
- A golden harp was quickly strung, And notes of rapture, songs of praise, Through Heaven's high arches loudly rung Another saint was welcomed there,
- Heaven opened wide its pearly gate, And seraphs, angels, ransomed ones Whispered to her : "No longer wait."
- So when the lamp of life went out, She plumed her wings, and soared away To that blest country, fair and bright. Where night is turned to endless day.
- O ! see her there ! before His thron Arrayed in robes of purest whit In holy mansions, pure and fair, Where Jesus is the only light.
- No pain nor anguish enter there In that pure, happy, heavenly land.
- Think of the joy to her now given.

  As friends and loved ones with her meet,
  When, with that holy, blocd-washed throng, She casts her crown at Jesus' feet
- Then mourn'st thou for her, stricken one ! O! think; thy loss is but her gain And dry thy tears, and weep no more While thou shalt here on earth rems
- How much they need, Ah—who can tell? But murmur not—for God declares He doeth all things right, and well.
- And we will fondly hope that she
  On wings of love will oft descend,
  That she will ever guard and guide
  Her little ones, till time shall end.
- Then may'st thou here in peace remain, Till God thy Father calls thee where Thy loved one is; and may she be The first to bid thee welcome there. Jericho, Nov. 19th, 1858.

## LAWS OF VERMONT.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1858.

Designated for Publication in the Newspapers

No. 35 .- AN ACT making provision for th

It is hereby enacted &c. Sec. 1. A tax of fourteen cents on the dollar is assessed on the list of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this State for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to be paid into the treasury of the State by the first day of June next, in money, certificates or notes issued by the Treasurer of

certificates or notes issued by the Treasurer of
the State, or orders drawn by the county
clerks and approved by the court auditors.
Sec. 2. The sum of forty thousand dollars
is hereby appropriated for the purpose of
paying the debentures of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate and House of Representativs, the contingent expenses of the General
Assembly, the Governor's salary, and such
other sums as are directed to be paid by the
Treasurer by special acts of legislation.
Sec. 3. The sum of eighty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of
paying the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the expenses of the Supreme Court, and such drafts as may
be made by the County Clerks, as provided by

nade by the County Clerks, as provided by Sec 4 The sum of thirty-three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose paying the salaries of the other State officers, the relief of the poor at the Asylum. Agricultural Societies, the expenses of the Militin, Board of Education, State Geologist, and

ellaneous items. borrow a sum no exceeding fifty thousand donars in expenses of for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the purpose of defraying such appropriation Government, and paying such appropriations

Approved November 25, 1858.

No. 36,-AN ACT to provide for the ap-

pointment of a curator to take charge the cabinet of natural history.

It is hereby enacted, &c. SEC. 1. The Governor is hereby author

breaches of trust or neglect or omission of duty; as to the fitness and competency of the trustees; as to their holding any minerals and specimens of Natural Hispublic or private nature, inconsistent in any way with the true interests of the cestri que trust or interfering in any way with the which were purchased of the widow of late Zadock Thompson, and as soon as the State Hall is in proper condition, to clas-sify under the direction of the Governor, and prompt, fair and impartial discharge of the duties of such trusts, and as to all circumstances or conduct of the trustees, which render it improper for the interests of the room set apart for that purpose. The per-son so appointed shall receive, not to exceed son so appointed shall receive, not one dollar and fifty cents per day for services one dollar and fifty cents per day for services one dollar and fifty cents of freight and services. trust to continue them in office. If, upon the hearing, the Chancellor finds that such actually rendered, exclusive of freight and other incidental charges, and may be removtrustee ought to be removed, he shall decree his removal, shall appoint a new trustee or trustees, and shall make such orders and decrees as to the transfer and conveyance of the trust property from the old to the new trustees, as to ascertaining the debts and liabilities of the old trustees and the payment of the same, as to the future management of the trust, and the accounting thereon, and generally as to all other matters and things connected with

SEC. 2. The person thus appointed may in his discretion receive and properly arrange for exhibition any donations of specimens of Natural History, or minerals which citizens other State may make, and affix suitable labels designating the name of the donor as well as the name of the specimen presented.
Szc. 3. This act shall take effect from

Approved, November 9, 1858.

No. 37 .- AN ACT to annex a part of th town of Sheffield to the town of Barton

It is hereby enacted &c.
Sec. 1. So much of the town of Sheffield, in Caledonia County, as is embraced in lots number one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, one dred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two of said town known as the third division, except lots number sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, in said third division, as hereby annexed to and made a

Approved, November 23, 1858.

No. 38 .- AN ACT to annex a part of Avery's

be to remove the said trustee or trustees, and the said order shall not be appealed from, or if appealed from, if it shall be confirmed by Montgomery. It is hereby enacted &c. Sec. 1. All the land in Avery's Gore lying east of the east line of Lots, numbers eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, and north of the north lines of Lots numbers seventy-eight, seventy-one, sixty-four, fifty-seven, fifty, fortythree, thirty-six, twenty-nine, twenty-two, sixteen, nine and four, in said Gore, is hereby annexed to the Town of Montgomery in Franklin County. SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the

afteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and afty-nine, Provided, the Town of Montgomery

No 39. AN ACT to annex a part of the town of Somerest to the town of Wilmington and a part thereof to the town of Stratton

It is hereby enacted de, Sec. 1. That all that part of the town of Somerset enclosed within the following bounds, commencing at the south-west cor-ner of the town of Dover thence northerly on the west line of Dover, to the north-w corner thereof, thence westerly parallel with the south line of Stratton two miles, thence north line of Wilmington, thence casterly on the line of Wilmington, thence easterly on the line of Wilmington to the place of beginning, is hereby annexed to and made a part of the town of Wilmington;

Provided that all indebtedness of the present

Sec. 2. That all that part of the town of be collected, and it shall be the duty of said Somerset embraced within the following limits, beginning at the north-west corner of the town of Dover, thence westerly parallel with the south line of Stratton two miles, thence northerly parallel with the west line of to the town of Stratton, thence easterly on the line of said Stratton to the town of Wardsboro' thence southerly on the west line of said Wardsboro' to the place of beginning, is hereby annexed to and made a part of the town of Stratton; Provided that all the indebtedness of the present town of Somerset and all liabilities and indebtedness growing out of such liabilities shall be paid by the present town of Somerset by a tax on

Approved November 2, 1858. No. 40.—AN ACT annexing a part of the town of Lowell to the town of Montgom-

Sec. 1. All the land in the town of Low-ell, in Orleans County, lying west of the eastern line of lots number one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, in range eighteen in said town, is hereby annexed to the town of Montgomery, in the County of Franklin. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the ifteenth day of March, 1859 : Provided, the

No. 41 .- AN ACT to correct an error in the Grand List of the town of Brandon, and for the relief of said town.

It is hereby enacted &c.

Sec. 1. The clerks and committee appointed to make up the grand list are hereby di-rected to correct the grand list of the town of Brandon, in said State, so that the list and assessment of real estate of said town. shall agree with the appraisal and list of real estate made by the listers of said town as entered on their field book for 1855, and ccepted by vote of the county convention of empt said town from the payment of any taxes imposed by reason of the eight per cent, added by the equalizing committee of the legislature in 1858, to the appraisal of all real estate in the county of Rutland.

Sec. 2. The Auditor of Accounts is here-by authorized and directed to draw an order n favor of said town of Brandon for such sum as said town may now be liable to pay in State taxes in consequence of any change made in the list of real estate of said town from the appraisal of said listers and vote of acceptance by said county convention of listers, as described in the preceding section of

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its

Approved November 23, 1858. No. 42.-AN ACT in relation to Dower and Homestead.

It is hereby enacted, &c. SEC. 1. Section five of chapter sixty-five of ne Compiled Statutes shall be so construe that whenever the homestead, or any lands including such homestead, belonging to a married man, shall have been or may hereafter be mortgaged by the joint deed of such husband and wife, the joining in such mortgage deed by the wife pursuant to said section five, shall have no other effect than to bar her right or tragage; and shall in no wise bar or prejudice her claim or right of dower

in the equity of redemption of the lands and premises embraced in said mortgage. Approved November 25, 1858. No. 43. AN AUT in amendment of and in

pedite proceedings in Chancery," approved Nov. 10, 1857.

such trust, as the exigencies of the case the protection of the old trustees and the

Sec. 2. If either party shall see fit, he may within twenty days after said order, appea

to the Supreme Court, in which case the ap-plication and proceedings therein, and the

the special master, shall all pass to the Si

preme Court; upon an examination of the papers and the testimony, the Supreme Court

may, upon application and notice thereof, or-der the taking of further testimony if they

the chancellor, and may proceed therein as

ustice and equity shall require.

Sec. 3. When an appeal is taken by the

uire that the appellants execute a bond in uch sum as he shall direct, with sufficient

preties, who shall be residents of this State:

ment of the trust property during the pen-dency of the appeal.

Sec. 4. If the order of the chancellor shall

be ordered by the Supreme Court to the court in the county where said petition was originally heard, for final decree, and the chancellor before whom said cause shall

court in the county where said petition shall be pending, a bond in such sum as the chan-cellor shall think proper, with at least two sufficient sureties resident in this State, to be

pproved by such chancellor on notice and

lor may require to protect the rights and in terests of any and all parties who may be af

Sec. 5. Section two and three of the act of

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from its

No. 44 .- AN ACT laying a tax on th

Sec. 1. There is assessed a tax of six cents

on the dollar of the list of the poils and rate-able estate of the inhabitants of the County of Washington, for the year 1858, for the purpose of paying the debts and liabilities of said County.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of said County is directed on or before the tenth day of De-

ember A. D. 1858, to issue his warrant to the first constable of each town in said County

for the collection of said tax, in the same

which this is an amendment and addition are

Approved Nov. 25, 1858.

ounty of Washington

It is hereby enacted, &c.

with such conditions as the chi

see fit, or may affirm or reverse the

inutes of the chancellor as to the testimony

It is hereby enacted, &c. Upon the hearing, the petitioners and trustees and all other witnesses, may be examined orally before the Chancellor, or in

No. 48 .- AN ACT Regulating the salary of examined orally before the Chancellor, or in-his discretion he may appoint a special mas-ter or masters to take the testimony, and report the same to the Court, and said wit-nesses shall be examined as to all alleged It is hereby enacted, &c.

the Vermont State Library.

State Librarian.

Approved November 25, 1858. scurity and welfare of the trust fund shall

lating to witnesses, approved November 23

It is hereby enacted, de.

1. In actions upon policies of insurance lowing cases, to wit:

tes to the loss of property, and the amount and value thereof.

there the transaction was had and conductnstrued to authorize or permit any married

woman to testify to any admissions of conversations of her husband, whether made herself or to third persons. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from

Approved November 25, 1858.

No. 51 .- AN AUT to repeal an act to pro vide for publishing a condensed edition the Vermont reports. It is hereby enacted &c.

Sec. 1. The act to provide for publishing a condensed edition of the Vermont Reports, [approved November eighteenth A. D. 1856; is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its

No. 52 .- AN ACT in addition to an act er titled "an act authorizing the selectmen of the several towns to establish fire districts in certain cases," approved Nov. 11th,

It is hereby enacted, &c.

quested shall be granted, and if such assistance so requested is in the opinion of such chief engineer proper to be granted, he shall designate the engine and company to render

aforesaid.

towns in said county shall make out and deliver to the first constable of their respective towns, on or before the first day of January, A. ED. 1859, a tax bill for the collection of said tax, in the same manner as is required by law for the collection of state taxes.

Sec. 4. The said tax shall be collected by said constables and paid into the treasury of said county on or before the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1859.

Sec. 5. The money so raised shall be paid out by the treasurer of said county in payment of the debts and liabilities of said

ounty.
Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from its

Approved November 25, 1858. No. 45 .- AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "an act to authorize the removal of obstructions from the north branch of the Onion river and its tributaries," approved December 6th, 1853, and also modify ing chapter ninety-three of the compile

It is hereby enacted, &c. SEC. 1. The said act of 1853 to which this is in addition, shall not be construed to impair the right of any person to maintain a inhabitants of the town of Lowell, at their next annual March meeting, shall vote to cede away, and the town of Montgomery, at their next annual March meeting, shall stream and its tributaries in such way as to perfect the right to tolls, as provided in said perfect the right to tolls, as provided in said. act ; Provided, nowever, that no person shall be allowed to stop the floating of lumber by a boom unless when necessary for the due protection of property of such person, and when so stopped, it shall be the duty of the person so stopping to release the lumber so stopped with all reasonable despatch and care, in such manner as least to interfer

care, in such manner as least to interfere with such floating.

Sec. 2. Nothing in chapter ninety-three of the Compiled Statutes contained, shall be so construed as to subject a defendant in any court to a judgement for damages exceeding the actual amount proved to the satisfaction of the trine or trines of the issue of fact. tion of the trier or triers of the issue of fact. listers for the county of Rutland, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1855. Protided, that nothing herein contained shall exempt said town from the payment of any may be allowed.

Sec. 3. Without in any way effecting any suit now pending, this act shall take ef-fect from its passage. Approved, November 25, 1858, No. 46.-AN ACT to repeal an act entitled

"an act for the draining of swamps and other low lands," approved November 18, It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. An act entitled "an act for the draining of swamps and other low lands," approved November 18th, 1856, is hereby Approved, Nov. 25, 1858.

No. 47 .- AN ACT relating to minors and

It is hereby enacted, &c. Sec. 1. The Trustees or Directors of any Savings Bank or other institution for Savings, may, at their discretion, pay to any minor or matried woman, such sum as may have been deposited to his or her credit, and may be due to him or her, as if such minor was of age, and such married woman unmarried. and the check, receipt or acquitance of such minor or married woman, shall be a full discharge for the amount for which it is

Provided, such funds are carned by or belong

Sec, 3. All acts or parts of acts, inconsi

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from Approved November 25, 1858.

SEC. 1. The salary of Railroad Commis-sioner shall be five hundred dollars, which sum shall be in full for salary of said Com-

its passage. Approved, November 25, 1858.

No. 49 -AN ACT to enforce certain rules of It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. If any person shall violate any of he rules which have been or may hereafter to prescribed by the Trustees of the State Librory for the regulation thereof, such person shall be liable to pay the State, for the benefit of said Library, the several amounts and penalties by any of such rules required and escribed

Sec. 2. All the aforesaid sums and penalties may be sued for and recovered in an ac-tion on the case, brought in the name of the Sec. 3 This act shall take effect from its

No. 50 .- AN ACT in addition to an act

fied as a witness in any civil suit or proceeding at law or in equity, prosecuted in the name of or against her husband, whether joined or

property so far as relates to the amount and 2. In actions against carriers, so far as re

5. In all matters of business transaction ed by such married woman as the agent of Provided, that nothing in this act shall be

Approved, November 25, 1858,

SEC. 1, Whenever a fire may occur in a fire district or town in this State, and application shall be made to any officer or inhabitant of any other organized fire district by any officer or inhabitant of such district or town where such fire occurs, for assistance, it shall be the duty of the chief engineer of the district to which such application may be made to decide whether the assistance re-

It is hereby enacted, &c. Sec. 1. The several school districts in this State shall hereafter hold their annual school meetings for the election of district officers on the last Tuesday of March in each year, and the term of office of the officers so elected shall commence on the first day of April next following their election and continue for one year and until others are chosen in their stead. And the term of office of all school district officers elected prior to the said last Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, under the law existing at the time of the passage of this act, shall expire on the first day of April of said last mentioned year.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the

last Tuesday in March, 1859, at which time the term of office of all district officers before that time elected shall expire. Approved, November 25, 1858. The Free Press

GEO, W. & G. G. RENEDICT. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. For terms see last page. BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1858.

We continue and conclude our abstract

the Message. Th President charges the crash in the siness interests of the country during the last year to "our unsound and extravagant system of Bank credits and inflated currency. No government, he says, could have prevented the late revulsion. "The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of

1857 had no agency in the result." He recommends the passage of a uniform bankrupt law a applicable to banking institutions. The fear of inevitable death to the banks on a suspension of specie payments, he thinks would produce a wholesome re-

straint on their managers. He thinks the practice of increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of government is a ruinous policy,-which is a sensible view of the subject. We wonder he did not think of it before. There is much that is good in the following remarks on the tariff. For them we think the country is indebted to the thrashing which Pennsylvanis gave the administration in the late election. How much sincerity there is in what

he says, we shall find out by and by. discharge for the amount for which it is given.

Sec 2. No Savings Bank or other Institution for savings, shall be chargeable as trustee, on account of any funds deposited to the greatly of any funds deposited to the greatly of any funds deposited to the manufacturing interests, and fresh impulse to our reviving busi this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and ecting duties under a strictly revenue tari have long entertained and often express I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or by measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar and foreign wines each spirits.

In my deliberate judgement, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of secur-ing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the inafford to the American manufacturer the in-cidental advantages to which he is fairly en-titled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

same proportion, greatly to his injury. He agrees with the Secretary of the Trea sury, that a revision of the present tariff should be made, so as to get more money without raising it by additional loans. Every thing ought to be done to economize which can be, and he had directed the heads of the treasury, war, pavy and interior departments to reduce their estimates to the lowest standard admissible, and they have done so. He refers to their reports as expressing his own views. The total public debt at July 1, 1858, amounted to about

On the subject of a railroad to the Pacific, the President takes much as he did last year. He thinks the government can help such an enterprise under the war-making power of the constitution, that it ought not to be built directly by the government, because in that way jobbing and corruption would pre-

vail. Congress had better, he thinks, leave its construction to private corporations which can be helped by grants of land or money, the government making beneficial conditions for the transportation of troops and provisions of war gratis, and the mails at a reasonable rate. How the jobbing and corruption are to be escaped on this plan we do not see. The President thinks we must have the rail road, and implies, plainly enough, that it must go by the Southern

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS THE POST OFFICE. Postmaster General Brown recommends the raising of letter post-age to five cents, without regard to distance, the abolition of the discount allowed for the the franking privilege members of Congress be furnished with stamps to be paid out of the contingent funds of Congress an account of the number received by each member being kept.

The whole number of post offices on the 30 of June last was 27,977, of which 400 are

30 of June last was 27,977, of which 400 are of the class called "presidential," i. e. those whose officers are appointed by the president himself, and not by the postmaster general. There were 2121 established and 730 discontinued during the year. There were 8,284 postmasters appointed. The whole number of offices on the lat of Decembers, 1858, was 28,573. There are 8,296 mail routes, covering 260,403 miles, 24,431 of which is by railroad, and 17,043 by steamboat. The cost of transportation was \$7,795 418, divided as follows:—Railroad 25,764,453 miles at \$2,828 301; about eleven cents a mile. Steamboat, 4,559,610 miles, at \$1,234,916; about twenty-seven cents and two mills a The expenditures for the year were \$12,-722,470. Of this amount \$2,355,816 was

No. 53.—AN ACT fixing an uniform time for holding the annual school meeting of the several school districts in this State.

It is hereby enacted, dr. and envelopes, 904,299 for postage received in money, 391,976 for newspapers and pamphlet postage, 28,145 for registered letters. Adding to the receipts the \$700,000 appropriated by Congress and the revenue falls short of the expenses by \$4,534,843. The estimates for 1859 are \$14,776,520 for expenditures and 11,004,393 for receipts leav.

penditures and 11,094,393 for receipts, leavng a deficiency of 3,682,127.
The postmaster general states that the expenses of the department over and above its revenues have increased every year since the reduction of postages. He thinks however that we have reached the limit of this increase, since our postal system is now extended over the whole country from one ocean to the other. The extension of railroads has contributed most largely to swell the expenditures of the department. Whenever a new road is opened it becomes necessary to convey mails on it, and almost invariably at a rate of pay far above that on coach routes.

He expresses gratification at the success of the overland California mail, and expresses confidence that the contracts for mails over the Tehuantepec route, in fifteen days from New Orleans to San Francisco, will be ful-THE TREASURY .- Secretary Cobb, of the Treasury Department, informs Congress that his estimate of the expenditures of the general Government, for the year July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860, is \$73,127,947, which we will call seventy-five million dollars, even change, and it certainly will not go below that. New appropriations required for the service of the year named are estimated as

service of the follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenues from sales of public lands and expenses of \$11,629,535

Cours,
To supply deficiencies in the revenues
of the general post-office, Indian Department Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects,
Military Academy,
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.
Naval establishment,

Added to the above are the following items already appropriated or required by existing acts of Congress:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting rovenue from customs, \$5,624,410
Compensation to the genII post-office for mail services 700,000
Arming and equipping the militia. militia, Civilization of Indiana, Interest on the public debt. 1,963,314

Still further are the following sums approprinted for this year's service which will no be paid out till after the next fiscal year be gins, and must therefore be year's expenditures: Civil list, foreign intercours and miscellaneous,

Interior department, (pen-elons and Indian),

1,603,603 3,361,091 3,243,255 Making the grand total of expenditure for the the year 1859-'60, \$73,317,947 The report of the Secretary of the Treasury ontains no recommendation tending to dis turb materially the existing tariff law. The inference of the report seems to be that he would, rather than that the tariff should be

changed in its prominent features, prefer a THE NAVY. The Secretary of the navy argues the necessity for its increase by additional vessels and men. He proposes that government should purchase for a specific sum the several vessels recently cleared for the Paraguay expedition, and also suggests the building of ten heavy armed vessels of light deep results increase of the resource. light draft and the increase of the personnel of the navy by the appointment of twenty additional surgeons, the same number of assistant surgeons, fifteen or twenty additional pursers and the increase of the marine corps of privates to two thousand, with the usual number of officers. The arrenditures for number of officers. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June, 1858, were near-ly fourteen millions, being a little under the appropriations. The estimates for the current fiscal year were \$14,616,000, and appropriations \$14,508,000. The estimates for the year ending June, 1860, are \$13,500,000 in-cluding \$864,000 for completing the eight light draft steamers, but not including the \$936,000 for steamship and mail service.

THE INTERIOR. The secretary of the interior reports the estimated income of the ensuing year from the sales of public lands at \$5,000,000. He suggests whether i at \$5,000,000. He suggests whether it would not be sound policy to pass a general law reserving all auriferous, silver and cinnabar mines from sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States under regulations provided by law and leaving those of the baser metals and coals subject to the ordinary laws of sale for their development. ment. He also suggests the establishment of land office in Utah, and the extension of the pre-emption laws over that territory so as to embrace all the inhabitants residing within its limits. He is opposed to the re-moval of the Indian tribes and advocates the policy of assigning land to individuals among them without the power of alienating, and of expending the money annuities for the pub-sic good, instead of dividing it, per capita, as now. The income of the patent offic the three quarters ending in September was nearly 151,000, exceeding the expenditures upward \$6,500. The report of the commis-sioner of the land office covers a period of five quarters, ending September, 1858, at which time there were surveyed and ready for market nearly 62,000,000 acres of land which had never been offered at public sale During the five quarters, there had sold 4,805,000 acres for eash, from which upward of \$2,500,000 were realized. The whole amount of land sold and located under military warrants and swamp grants is 13, 084,000 acres. The commissioner recom mends amendments to the pre-emption laws, with a view to uniformity in the system and a reduction in the number of litigated cases. a reduction in the number of httgated cases.

The report of the Indian Commissioner estimates the number of Indians within our limits at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and bands is 175, with 44 only of which we have treaty engagements. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is upward of 581,000,000 acres, and the cost to Government of fulfilling these treaties has been nearly \$50,000,000. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account, in upward of \$10,590,000. He recommend hat the various tribos should be permanently ocated on reservations not larger than is necessary for actual occupation, and that hey should be required to live upon and cultivate these reservations. He also recom-mends the ratification of the treaties made with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories as a means of preventing further

THE WAR DEPARTMENT .- The report of the Secretary of War states the actual strength of the army on July 1st, as 17,500. The disthe army on July 1st, as 17,300. The dis-bursements in the Quartermaster's depart-ment have been nearly ten millions. The estimates for the next fiscal year are about eighteen millions, being upward of nine millions less than the appr. priations for last year. The Secretary entertains a strong hope hot the expenditures of his department ma-be still further reduced in the course of another year, so that there will be no necessit f asking for appropriations in the shape of

In an answer to the question "what is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint calculates as follows: The

weight of o e million of dollars of United States currency in gold, 53,750 troy ounces. This makes 4479 lbs. 2 ounces—or nearly two

tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 lbs. only

MR. EMERSON'S LECTURE.

A select and intelligent audience assembled in the Town Hall Thursday evening, to hear Mr. Raiph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass. and found themselves repaid for going. They may not remember much of what they heard -may find it difficult to state to-day even what his subject was, and may, consequently, not be conscious of any great amount of instruction gained or impulse received; but they know that they listened with pleasure, unmixed with a moment's tedium, to the speaker; that many of his sentences seemed filled with wisdom, and many more with a dry and quiet humor; and that, if there was nothing that thrilled, neither was there any thing that repelled. His hearers will agree one and all, that it was a good lecture, and so it was. We failed, for ourselves, to discover throughout, the subtle thread of connection on which Mr. Emerson strung his thoughts, and our abstract of the lecture will be, what the lecture was to most of his hearers, we fancy-a collection of scattered

phorisms The subject was The Canduct of Life. Mr. Emerson said he did not wish life to be cheap; -we have something more to do than to draw in our breath and puff it out again; it is something more than the lime in our bones that holds us together. That by which each one conquers is a secret to all others. Fine society starves us; fine souls save us. Nothing is impossible to the man that can will-who can say, that needs to be, therefore it shall be. A good deal of every man is rubbish, and a great part of mankind are rubbish. How many politicians, quack doctors, aldermen, dandies, border ruffians and the like, might be advantageously spared. "I do not care for the masses," said Mr. Emerson, "I only wish to tame, divide and break them up

-to draw out of them the individuals. Give me only honest men and sweet women-not the boisterous, head-strong, unthinking, gin-drinking masses." There is a difference in individuals; hence the absurdity of the custom of 'pairing off' in vogue with our legislators, as if the failure of one man to vote wrong, could release another man from the duty of voting right; suppose the 300 at Greece? Nature is chary of g.eat souls. She vacancies. showers an acre of sour crabs where she gives one good dessert apple. She gives shoals of Indians, with but two or three good heads in a nation of them. Each good available man has fifteen to twenty inefficient ones depending on him. Do you say, then, the rabble may be done without! Not so; the mass are neuters, each of which may, in a given conjunction of circumstances, become a queen bee. Moreover, the masses exist; and if a

here, it is because we have right to be hereas good a right as Cape Cod has to be there. The first lesson of History is that Good is a good doctor but Bad is often a better one. The grand results of History are all brought about by disgraceful tools. Out of Sabine forays real Romes arise. God hangagreatest weights on slenderest wires. Every deformity is a good passion out of place, and every ity is a good passion out of place, and every man is sometimes indebted to his vices. Poisons make good medicines; God makes the wrath of man to praise him. We cannot ask that the individual shall be faultless, but only that Man shall stendily ameliorate. All great men come of the middle classes. It is a fatal disadvantage to be cockered and to eat too much cake. Bad times have a scientific value; we learn geology the morning after the earthquake. Thus in human life

after the earthquake. Thus in human life everything—folly, disasters, blunders, bad boys and border ruffians, as well as virtues and philanthropists—is worked up and comes into use.

The greatest necessary of life is health. To gain that no exertion must be grudged; for sickness is a hungry eannibal that devours soul and body. Dr. Johnson said "every man is a rascal as soon as he is sick." As the best part of health, cultivate a kind dispense of the property of the stack of the property of the stack of the position and Slavery. It was a greater outrage, politically speaking, than the attempt to correct force which the south decuanded.

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The movement of his friend Morris of Illinois in the House to-day in favor of Free-trade and Popular Sovereighty, is understood to be an Anti-Administration Davis and Slavery. It was a greater outrage, politically speaking, than the attempt to care it indicated a settled determination to tolerate on diversity of opinion upon any measure which the south decuanded.

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The movement of his friend Morris of Illinois in the House to-day in favor of Free-trade and Popular Sovereighty, is understood to be an Anti-Administration demonstration. the best part of health, cultivate a kind disposition. When we are sincerely pleased we are nourished. Goodness bath ever a smile-Paint costs nothing," say the good housekeepers; but sunshine costs less and is the finer pigment of the two. "Be merry and wise" is an old and good proverb. I know

and I hate, those fellows who always see a black star in the zenith. Hope puts us in working mood. There are three wants which are never satisfied,—that of the rich man who wants tions or sickness among the members. Henry more, that of the sick man who wants some- M. Phillips of Penn. takes the place of J. thing different, and that of the traveller who | Glancy Jones on the committee of Ways and says 'any where but here,' Mr. Emerson | Means, Mr. Morrill of Vt. of Mr. Banks, and does not believe in wandering; he thinks | Machy of New York is added. Wright of there is a bad restlessness in our people. A Tenn. and Cavanaugh of Minn. go on to the gro prominent instructor of girls had told him committee on Elections, in place of Harris that an idea of an education now adays, was of Ill. and Phillips of Pa. Keim of Pa. sucwhatever qualified one for going to Europe. But why go from home? the stuff of all nations is the same. In all lands they scald milk-pans, and swaddle infants and burn who is dropped from Public Lands, is put on brushwood.

Mr Emerson next talked of conversation

Like Talleyrand, he found nonsense often refreshing; but a strong viscous virulent fool was no joke. A blockhead makes block heads of his companions and when the case is a bad one, the only remedy is amputation-cut and run. Our chief want in life is of some one make ue do what we can. We provide good houses and good food and good clothing ; but too often neglect to provide good friends. If you deal generously by others they will deal generously with you. Let not your service be mercenary though paid for in

money. Remember that wherever there

is failure some step is omitted. You can

boil granite as easily as you can water, and

braid rock strata as easily as you do candy, if you only take all the steps. The above will give our readers some of the Lecture. It was decidedly Emersonian,-many things being well and truly said, and many sentences containing in a curious device of words a common place or worthless idea. The great lack as it seemed to us, as we have intimated, was the want of connection & progress of thought through the discourse, and this, if we mistake not, is a characteris tie want in much of Mr. Emerson's writing and talking.

We were glad to hear Mr. Emerson, & fee obliged to the young gentlemen, who at considerable expense, of which a large share must come from their own pockets, gave the public the rare pleasure of hearing that distinguished gentleman.

bers from the lecture, and we presume a large audience will greet him, if he shall ever

lecture here again.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Mason of Va., gave notice that he should call up on Tuesday, the case of the Spanish schooner Amistad; Mr. Seward and other republicans objected to this claim being singled out for cedence, but the Senate voted, 24 to 19, rmission to Mr. Mason to call up the bill,

In the House, bills were proposed to perait creditors of the United States to sue in the district federal courts, to construct a cen-tral railroad to the Pacific, and to increase the duties on coal, iron, sugar, lead and other articles. Objection being made to the last named measure, the House voted 102 to 87 (not the necessary two thirds) on the question of suspending the rules to allow of its introduction.

Senate.—Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Pacific railroad bill, but Mr Pearce of Md., objecting that the motion was not in order. Mr. Gwin notified the Senate that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Wilson of Mass. gave notice of his in-

tention to introduce a bill to appropriate one million acres of the public lands for the support of the free public schools of the District House.—Numerous bills, heretofore passed the Senate, were severally referred, including and the Present Administrations. The artiappropriations for internal improvements. Gen. Keim of Pennsylvania, elected in

place of Giancy Jones, was sworn in and took his seat.

The resolution in relation to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the last session, was taken up and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Otero, of New Mexico introduced a Mr. Bernhisel, of Utah, offered a resolu-tion which was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by that Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also instructing he same committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Fort Bridgers' pass to Salt Lake City. Adjourned till Thursday

The adjournment to Thursday was to give the Speaker time to arrange the Standing Committees. The Committees of the first Thermopylae had paired off with as many session are continued to the second, with Persians, would it have been all the same to such alterations as may be necessary to fill The democratic senators in caucus on Thurs-

Green of Mo., for Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the committee on territories. The other committees are the same as las years, save that Mr. Hale takes Mr. Collamer's place upon post-offices and post roads. The democrats uniformly take the first four of each committee, and give the republicans man is, it is because he is wanted. If we are two at the tail. Of the attack on Mr. Douglas the correspondent of the Tribune writes

day arranged the standing committees. A most

important change is the substitution of Mr.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858. WASHISTON, Inursity, Dec. 5, 1200 in The action of the Senatorial Caucus, in removing Mr. Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on the Territories, has created the greatest

A leading Southern Senator said to-day that they had temporized long enough, and that they had concluded to drive Douglas out of the party. The South will telerate no half-way position.

The Anti-Leompton Democrats express deep indignation at the treatment which Douglas has received. Mr. Broderick was not invited to the Cawena, and is considered as having been formally read out of the party.

Mr. Seward, on hearing the result of the caucus, remarked that:

remarked that it was the best illustration that could possibly be given of the truth of his statement that there was an inspecials conflict between Freedom and Slavery. It was a greater out.

Douglas in the caucus. There were only seven votes for Douglas. They were thrown by Messrs Shields, Stewart, Clingman, Brown, Toombis Green and Bigler. These seven Senators protest-Green and Bigler. These seven Sonators protested against the exclusion of Douglas as suicidal to the party. The debate lasted from 10½ in the morning to a late hour this afternoon, with an hour's recess from 12 to 1 o'clock for a session of the Senato. Great bitterness was manifested, and Mr. Toombs left the caucus in disgust, while the dissension was at its hight.

In the House, on Thursday, the Speaker announced the standing committees, which changes in consequence of deaths, resignaceeds Morrill of Vt. on Agriculture. Gooch of Mass, takes Mr. Damrell's place on Roads and Canals, and Mr. Walbridge of Mich

the same committee. Mr. Morris of Ill., gave notice of his in He did not object to levity upon occasion. tention to introduce a bill providing for the election of governors and judges by the people in the organized territories; also a bill to admit sugar and salt free of duty, and a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The report of the judiciary committee in the case of Judge Watrous of Texas was taken up and debated.

ent one and deserved a fuller house. Mrs. Beli has a sweet contralto voice and knows how to use it. The "Freuch Romanza" sung by her was a beautiful piece, and in response to the applause that followed Mrs. Bell sang 'Savourneen Deelish,' accompanying herself on the piano. The Gipsey Duett from II Trovatore, by Mrs. Bell and Prof. Hermann Molt was repeated by special request in the second part of the performance, very much protection and security than is afforded to other property, and the Legislature of the Territory should decide not to discriminate to the gratification of the audience.

The choruses by the German Quartette

Club were good. We were not in season to hear the whole of the first one, but the clos ing chorus from Der Freischutz, if it had en in any other place on the programme sould hardly have failed of an encore Of the performances of Messrs, Moore and Molt it is not necessary for us to speak par-

A young man at Liverpool, England, havng a vindictive mania against crinoline, attacked two young ladies on the street, cut through their dresses and tore the crinolines

The slippery walking doubtless kept num bers from the lecture, and we presume a arge audience will greet him, if he shall ever better here again.

CONGRESS

New Publications. THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE, by W. E. BOARDMAN. Boston, HENRY HOYT. This work is divided into three parts, viz. Part I. What it is, -that is, what the Higher Christian life is. Part II. How attained. Part III. Progress and power. Under each of these main divisions there are several chapters, each containing many points of consideration, the positions of the author being illustrated by many references to instances in the life of eminent or very noticeable christians. The work is written in a stirring manner, perhaps in a more ambitious style than good taste will justify, and can hardly

fail to interest and benefit those who will peruse it carefully. For sale by Fuller. LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, October, 1858, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Reprint, New York. The following is the table of contents Publications of the Arendel Society; Horace and his Translators; Wiseman's Last Four Popes; James Watt; The Roman at His Farm ; Sir Charles Napier ; The Past cles on James Watt, the great improver of steam engines, and on Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror and governor of Scinde, will be

found especially interesting. BRUANT & STRATTON'S AMERICAN MER-CHANT, New York. Dec. 1858. This number contains an interesting article on China and the Chinese, their trade &c. Another article on the Nicobar Islands, by Captain J. H. Bell, contains valuable information. There is also a brief memoir of Dr. Kane, and an account of the Kane Monument Association; and articles on topics in Political Economy, mercantile law, and business gene-

Godey's Ladies Book. The January num ber. Godey is bound to be ahead of time, in coming out, at all events, and to keep up with the times, in whatever shall make his magazine inferior to none, and superior to most of its class. The two engravings at the head of this number are attractive both from their subjects and the good style of their exeeution. The other illustrations are very good also; and the reading matter, though not profound, is very readable.

Religious Intelligence. In Randolph and Braintree, there has been

revival of religion for some weeks past. In Athens, and at St. Albans Bay, there are also revivals in progress. The conversions resulting from the recent camp-meeting at Norwich are now estimated

The Congregational Journal, speaking of the destitute field in Vermont, says the number of " itinerant" fields is 43 e towns with an average membership of 30, the remaining twelve are without a church organization. The cost of supplying these destitute fields with missionary labor, was

over \$5000, of which \$2,300 was raised by the people themselves.

The M. E. Society at Waterbury have re mened their church. The total number of scholars and teachers the Sabbath school of the First Baptist church in Albany, N. Y., is seven hundred

Nine missionaries embarked from Boston for India this week. Rev. Wm. Soudder and wife, and Joseph Mayo and wife go out under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chester, Miss Ashley, Mrs Taylor and Mrs. Noyes are missionaries of the American Board. Mr. Scudder, Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Taylor have

been in India before. The effect of the religious revival of the present year is already seen in the increase of students for the ministry. The N. Y. Observer says: "One hundred and sixteen students are now in the Theological Seminary at Alleghany City. This is a far larger number than has ever been in the Seminary before. We hear that other Seminaries are also filled with young men pressing into the gospel ministry. Princeton has more than 160, and the Union Theological Seminary in this City

DEMOCRACY.
[From the Chicago Times, Douglas' home organ.] "1. The Democracy of Illinois affirm the original and essential inferiority of the ne-

gro.

"2, They deny that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and assert that the right of freedom and equality was predicated only for the dominant race of white men.

"4. They affirm the compatibility of a confederacy of Free and Slave States, and the possibility of their co-existence under the com-"5. They affirm the absolute sovereignty

"5. They affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions and deny the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate for or against the interests of Slavery.

"6. They inculcate a policy of non-intervention, as between the Free and Slavehold. "7. They support the decision of the Su-preme Court in the Dred Scott case, in the sense that it guarantees to the owners of slave property an equality with the owners siave property an equality with the owners of other property in introducing it into the Territories; contending, also, that as slave property is thus placed up an equal footing with other property. It, like all other property, must be subject to all such local laws of the Territory as [do not infringe upon the Constitution of the United States; that slave property being thus placed upon an equality with other property, if it requires higher and further affirmative legislation for its protection and security than is afforded to

in its favor to that extent, then the failure to obtain that higher protection than is afford-ed to other property is a misfortune attended to other property is a misfortune attend-ing that description of property for which the Democratic party have no remedy and are

Democratic party have no remedy and are not responsible.

"S. They uphold all the guaranties of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

"9. They maintain the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the representments of Executive neuration. the encroachments of Executive usurpation 10. They protest their opposition Black Republicanism at every point canism at every

ticularly. Our readers know how to appre-

upon every principle.

"11. They pledge themselves to fidelity to the organization, principles and inominess of

completely off, making two shocking specta-cles. He was sent to Bridewell.